

REMARKS

Claim 3 has been cancelled as being drawn to a non-elected invention.

Claim 4 was rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 112, second paragraph, as being indefinite for failing to particularly point out and distinctly claim the subject matter which applicants regard as their invention.

Claim 4 has been amended as suggested by the Examiner.

Claims 1 and 2 were rejected under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolk (US 6,194,119) in view of Gaudiana et al. (US 6,624,839) and Jackson et al (US 6,720,572). Claim 4 was rejected under 35 USC 103(a) as being unpatentable over Wolk (US 6,194,119) in view of Kunimoto et al (6,258,954) and Jackson et al (US 6,720,572).

As previously indicated, the Examiner was correct in describing Wolk as teaching imagewise transfer of a layer to form a pattern (see col. 7, lines 18-35). Wolk never appreciates that an unpatterned layer(s) could be used to produce white light. Typically donor elements have been used in making patterned OLED layers. It should be emphasized that Applicant believes that he is the first to recognize that thermal transfer of emissive material from a donor to form one or more unpatterned light-emitting layer(s) which are capable of emitting white light. Wolk does discuss the use of donors but all of his emissive layers are patterned. Therefore, Wolk follows the well known teachings in the art that donor elements are effective in forming patterned emissive layers. Clearly there is no motivation in Wolk for the subject matter of claim 1. The Examiner should note that Wolk does not produce white light and in accordance with his disclosure must pattern the emissive layers. There would be no reason for Wolk to form unpatterned emissive layer.

Gaudiana et al discloses forming a light emitting OLED with a color filter. They do not disclose or suggest the use of donor elements in forming emissive layers in OLED devices. Gaudiana et al does disclose color filters but is silent in using a donor element to form an unpatterned light emissive layer(s).

Jackson (Col. 5, lines 16-27) states "All other layers are unpatterned". There is not any suggestion, teaching or motivation in Jackson that a donor element can be used to form an unpatterned emissive layer. Applicant believes he is the first to recognize that a donor element can be effectively used to

form unpatterned emissive layers in a white light producing device that has color filters. Applicant fails to find any motivation for the subject matter of claim 1 in any of the cited references. Claim 1 sets forth a method which provides manufacturing advantages not suggested by Wolk. As set forth on page 3, the present invention permits the use of a donor element without the need for exacting positioning, thereby increasing efficiency and reducing cycle time and cost of manufacture. Claim 1 is believed to define unobvious subject matter.

Claim 2 sets forth that the donor element can have a series of coated patches of transferable emissive material which are sequentially moved to the transfer position. Each one of these coated patches is used in the process of forming an unpatterned light emitting layer.

With respect to claim 2 Wolk discloses pattern transfer from a donor to a receptor. This is not the same as claim 2 wherein coated patches are formed on the donor element. These coated patches are then used in an unpatterned transfer process. Applicants fail to see the relevance of Wolk with respect to claim 2.

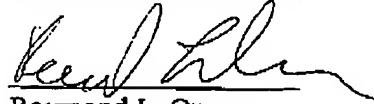
Claim 4 is directed to a method of manufacturing an OLED device which emits white light. It requires an inspection step prior to transfer of unpatterned layer(s) from a flexible donor support to an OLED device that produces white light. Claim 4 moves the coated donor support into a transfer position with the OLED device and forming an unpatterned light-emitting layer(s). The same arguments applied to claim 1 with respect to Wolk, Gaudiana et al and Jackson apply now to amended claim 4 since none of these references form unpatterned layer(s) from a coated donor support.

Kunimoto et al disclose that their disclosed coating materials can be coated on a substrate using customary techniques. They do not disclose using a donor support. Moreover, their inspection is of a formed coating and not inspection of a donor support prior to coating. Applicant fails to see how Kunimoto et al is relevant to claim 4 or how it can reasonably be combined with Wolk or any of the other references.

It is believed that these changes now make the claims clear and definite and, if there are any problems with these changes, Applicants' attorney would appreciate a telephone call.

In view of the foregoing, it is believed none of the references, taken singly or in combination, disclose the claimed invention. Accordingly, this application is believed to be in condition for allowance, the notice of which is respectfully requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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If the Examiner is unable to reach the Applicant(s) Attorney at the telephone number provided, the Examiner is requested to communicate with Eastman Kodak Company Patent Operations at (585) 477-4656.